CLAY COUNTY DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Literacy in Clay



Literacy in Clay County



Topics:

- The progression of literacy in Clay County
- Guiding factors in decision making
- Core literacy supports
- Strategic literacy supports

Literacy Team





Chief of Elementary

Education









Lorraine McDowell, VPK Specialist



Dana Savoie, Elementary ELA Specialist



Kelsey Ivey, Elementary ELA Specialist (RAISE)



Rebecca Billiot, Secondary ELA Specialist



Michelle Sado, Secondary Intensive Reading Specialist



Cynthia Broadwell Administrative Support

Literacy in Clay



Changes in the past several years

The creation of the Reading Department.

2021-2022

FL B.E.S.T. Standards Introduced: Adopted for K-2 Training began for 3-12

K-12 ELA Curriculum Adoption –SAVVAS

FSA 3-6 Paper/pencil State Assessment FSA 7-10 FSA Computer-Based Assessment FL B.E.S.T. Standards K-12

Full Implementation

2022-2023

Monthly District Literacy Leadership Team Meetings

K-3 Adoption of Phonics and Phonemic Awareness Supplemental Curriculum aligned to the Science of Reading

Defined MTSS - We operate as a Multi-Tiered System of Support. Literacy Team Updates:

2023-2024

Additions:

November.

Elementary Specialist - R.A.I.S.E. Schools

Secondary Specialist - Intensive Reading Intervention Coach - Reading & Math

Implemented new curriculum RAISE
-K-2 Fundations in 4 elementary
schools

- 7-10 Intensive Reading more diagnostic with screening and placement by student need.

F.A.S.T. K-2 Updated scale scores to align with Levels 1-5 (November) F.A.S.T. 3-10 Computer-Adaptive Assessment information released in November; teacher and student slides created. Test Item Specifications released in 2024-2025

K-5 Curriculum Guides Updated

K-5 Implementation of Writing Instruction aligned to Reading Curriculum

3 Additional Schools Implementing Fundations

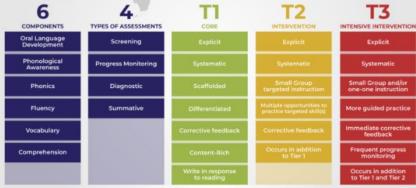
Intensive Reading: Refine scope & sequence of courses to support the progression of skills

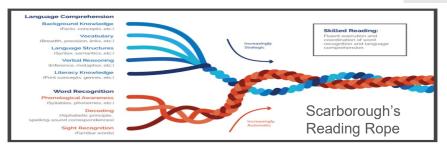
Literacy Decision Making















Literacy Decision Making

6+4+T1+T2+T3



Structured Literacy

The "WHAT"

Word Recognition

Phonological Awareness

Decoding (and Spelling)

Sight Recognition

Language Comprehension

Background Knowledge
Vocabulary Knowledge
Language Structures
Verbal Reasoning
Literacy Knowledge



Integrated Language, Reading & Writing Instruction Supporting Automaticity, Fluency & Reading Proficiency

The "HOW"

Direct & Systematic

Explicit
Sequential
Cumulative
Multimodal

Mastery Oriented

Data Driven
Targeted Prompt Feedback
Highly Interactive
Scaffolded

Intentionally Planned, Purposeful Instruction
Decisions for Tasks and Text

Science of Reading WHY

Current Curriculum K-4 Foundational Skills

F 1 2 6+4+T1+T2+T3

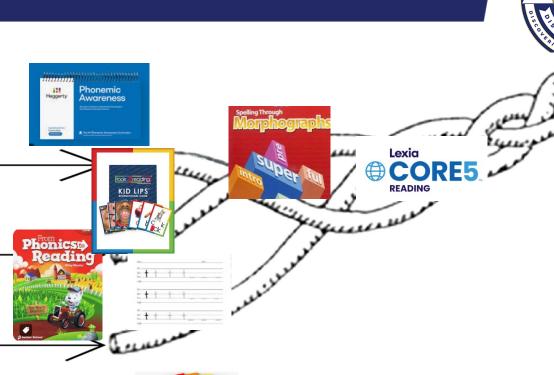
Phonological awareness -- readers need to be able to verbally manipulate the sounds (syllables, __ phonemes) in words

F.1.3 6+4+T1+T2+T3

Decoding -- readers need to be able to match letters to sounds, or graphemes to phonemes, in order to sound out and spell unfamiliar words

F.1.4 6+4+T1+T2+T3

Sight recognition -- eventually, readers need to recognize all words as if by sight



Current Curriculum K-5 Language Skills 6+4+T1+T2+T3





V1.3

Background knowledge -- the more the reader knows about a topic, the easier it is for them to comprehend text on that topic

V1.1; 1.2; 1.3

Vocabulary knowledge -- readers need to comprehend the words in context

C2.1; C3.1

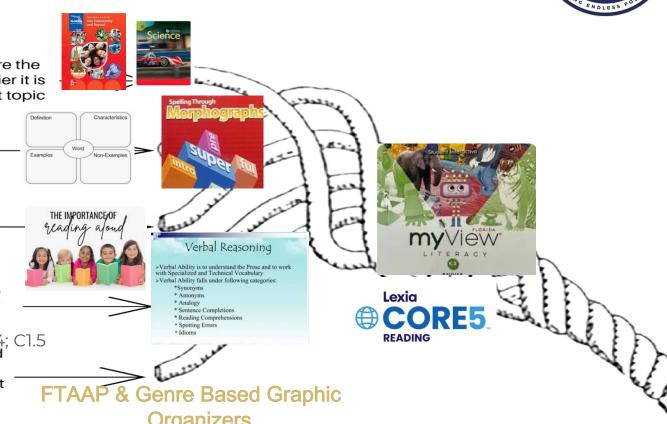
Language structures -- readers need knowledge of how the language works. For example, the sentence structure of a language

R3.1; R3.2; R3.4

Verbal reasoning -- readers need to make sense of metaphors and other non-literal language

R1.1; R2.1; R3.3; C1.1; C1.2; C1.3; C.14; C1.5

Literacy knowledge -- readers need background knowledge about the genre, text structures and basic print concepts



Current Curriculum 6-10 Foundational Skills

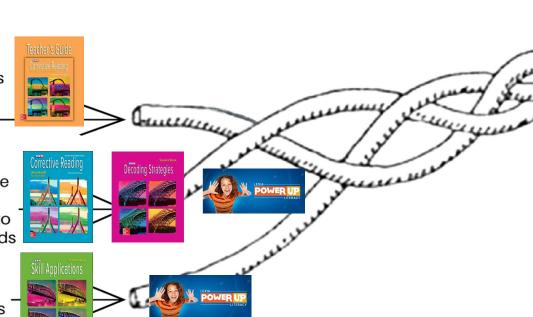
6+4+T1+T2+T3

Phonological awareness -- readers need to be able to verbally manipulate the sounds (syllables, . phonemes) in words E 2 2 6+4+T1+T2+T3

Decoding -- readers need to be able to match letters to sounds, or graphemes to phonemes, in order to sound out and spell unfamiliar words

F.2.4 6+4+T1+T2+T3

Sight recognition -- eventually, readers need to recognize all words as if by sight



Current Curriculum 6-12 Language Skills

6+4+T1+T2+T3



√ocabulary.com







V 1.3

Background knowledge -- the more the reader knows about a topic, the easier it is for them to comprehend text on that topic

V1.1; 1.2; 1.3

Vocabulary knowledge -- readers, need to comprehend the words in context

C2.1; C3.1

Language structures -- readers need knowledge of how the language works. For example, the sentence structure of a language

R3.1; R3.2; R3.4

Verbal reasoning -- readers need to make sense of metaphors and other non-literal language

R1.1; R2.1; R3.3; C1.1; C1.2; C1.3; C.14; C1.5 *Literacy knowledge* -- readers need background knowledge about the genre, text structures and basic print concepts













Literacy Professional Learning

Required by Florida Statute(s) or Administrative Code

Reading 40 (6A.6053 F.A.C)

Credential

Reading Endorsement Florida Statute 1008.25

District Professional Learning Grade Level Cohorts **LETRS**

Micro-



Literacy Family Supports





Family Literacy Nights



Read At Home Plan

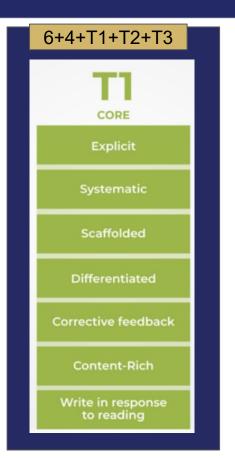


New Worlds Reading

Tier 1 Literacy Supports









VPK

19 Elementary Schools

5 High Schools

32 Teachers

51 Assistants



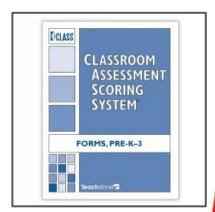
<u>Standards</u>



New Curriculum -Frog Street Pre-K Funded through a grant



Domains



CLASS Observation



Lorraine McDowell, VPK Specialist

VPK Frog Street

"Tell me, and I forget. Teach me, and I remember, Involve me, and I learn." - Benjamin Franklin















y Gross Motor

Fine Motor













Pretend and Learn

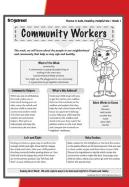
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Core Practice Centers







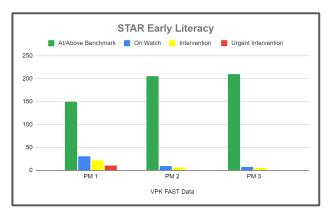


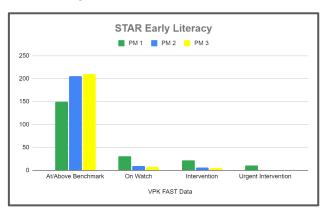
Parent Weekly Letter

VPK - Data



FAST Star Early Literacy Data-23-24





STAR Testing	At/Above Benchmark	On Watch	Intervention	Urgent Intervention	
PM 1	149	31	22	11	Beginning of Year
PM 2	206	9	6	1	
PM 3	210	7	5	0	End of Year

K-5 Elementary Support Team



3 Coaches

28 Schools

932 Teachers



Dana Savoie, Elementary ELA Specialist



Janett Carter, Elementary ELA Coach



Heather Pressler, Elementary ELA Coach



Sharyse Tutler, Elementary ELA Coach

K-5 Elementary Support Team







ENGAGE:

Intentionally creating experiences for learning with teachers, peers, and text.

LEVERAGE:

Lifting student achievement through intentionally planned instructional practices that are aligned to the Science of Reading with targeted supports for all subgroups.

A

ALIGN:

Intentionally planning meaningful cross-curricular tasks aligned to grade-level benchmarks.

2024-2025





K-5 Updated Curriculum Guide Resources





	1st Grade Week of September 3, 2024 (4 days) Q 1										
	Benchmark	5					Whole	Group			
<u>Science</u>	Social Studies	ELA	Ancho Instructi Text	ional	Anchor Chart & FTAAP	Asse	essment	Vocabulary	Conventions/ Word Study	Writing	
Onward We Go (Practice of Science) SC.1.N.1.1 SC.1.N.1.2 SC.1.N.1.3 SC.1.N.1.4	Citizenship: Making Decisions Together/ Voting SS.1.CG.2.1 SS.1.CG.3.2	ELA.1.R.3.3- Compare and contrast two texts on the same topic.	SAVV. Garden F Click, C Click Unit 1 W	Party/ lack, k!	Compare and Contrast FTAAP	Pro	eek 4 ogress eck Up	help plant join meet	FPtoR Double Final Consonants (dd, ll, zz)	<u>Narrative</u>	
	Content	Core		Additional Resources							
Scien	Science Social Studies Tex		Text	ext Authentic/BEST Texts		Lexia/ GAP Lessons		FCRR - Co	FCRR - Comprehension		
McGraw Hill Science Chapter 1, Lesson 1 Onward We Go Pgs 3-22		MH Chapte Lesson 4		The Three Little Pigs by James Halliwell-Phillipps (BEST Text) The Three Little Wolves and The Big Bad Pig by Eugene Trivizas		llipps and	Compare and Contrast		Hoop A	Narrative Text Structure: Hoop A Stoop Venn Diagram	

K-5 Updated Curriculum Guide Highlights



 "One stop shop" for teachers to locate instructional resources

2nd Grade Elementary ELA Resources

Benchmarks

ELA B.E.S.T Standards

B.E.S.T Standard-Based Question Stems

Depth of Knowledge Leveled Questions

2nd Grade Reading Snapshot Cards

2nd Grade Anchor Charts

Intervention

2024-2025 Reading Decision Trees

ELA Tier 1 Instructional Guide

ELA Tier 2 Instructional Guide

Acadience Data Decision Tree

Assessment & Data

Lexia Scope and Sequence

Tier 1 Diagnostic Assessments

<u>Acadience</u>

Acadience Training

Data Overview

Supports

English Language Development (ELD)
Standards for ELL Students in the ELA

Classroom

Heggerty Hand Motion Videos

Heggerty Backpack

From Phonics to Reading Backpack
Nearpod Backpack

Writing

<u>Argumentative Writing Rubric</u>

Expository Writing Rubric

2nd Grade Writing Snapshot Cards

Additional Resources

One Clay Vision

2nd Grade Google Classroom

Total Participation Techniques

How to Read Big Words

Blank Focus Charts

K-5 Updated Curriculum Guide Highlights



MAIN STORY ELEMENTS

ELA.2.R.1.1

Identify plot structure and describe main story elements in a literary text.



Characters

People and animals in a story

Characters have:





traits



feelings

Setting

When and where the story takes place

Plot

The most important events in order.

(1)	beginning
(2)	middle
\sim	

BENCHMARK 🌣



ELA2R11- Identify plot structure and describe main story elements in a literary text.

LEARNING TARGET®

I can describe the story's characters and setting.

SUCCESS CRITERIA

I know I have it when....

I can define "character", "setting", and "plot".
I can identify the setting(s) of a story.
I can identify character(s) in the story and describe their feelings.
I can describe a character's traits and behaviors.
I can identify events in a story and list them in order.

K-5 Updated Curriculum Guide Highlights



	1st Grade Quarter 1 - Foundations										
	Phonemic Awareness	Phonics				Decodables			Additional Resources for Small Group		
Week	<u>Heggerty</u>	From Phonics to Reading	From Phonics to Reading	FPtoR High Frequency Words	Lexia	Lexia Decodable Companions	Clay Decodables	Lexia	FCRR Activities	NearPod	
8/13	Rituals & Routines										
8/19	Unit 1 Week 1 Pgs 2-3	Pgs 9 - 22 Fluency Check Lesson 1	Unit 1 Lesson 1 Short a	the, like, play, my	Short a- (A Tan Cat) Decodable	Short a (A Tan Cat) Decodable Companion	Short /a/ pgs 2:13 + Just Right Reader Set 6	Short Vowel /a/ Lexia Fluency: pq3		<u>"The Letter A</u> <u>Song"</u>	
8/26	Unit 1 Week 2 Pgs 4-6	Pgs 23 - 36 Fluency Check Lesson 2	Lesson 2 Short i	what, to, do, this	Eix-It Kit (short i)	Fix-It Kit (short i)	Short /i/ pgs 14-19 + Just Right Reader Set 7	Short /i/ Lexia Fluency: page 5		Short i	
9/3	Unit 1 Week 3 Pgs 7- 9	Pgs 37 - 50 Fluency Check Lesson 3	Lesson 3 Short o	and, stop, see, jump	A Fax (short a)	A Fax [Short o]	Short /o/ pgs 20-27 + Just Right Reader Set 8	Short Vowel lol Lexia FI pg 7	Vowel Stars Fold down corners of the star not yet taught		
9/9	Unit 1 Week 4 10 - 12	Pas 51 - 64 Fluency Check Lesson 4	Lesson 4 Short u	little, with, have, are	Short u.lin the Mudi Decodable	Short u (in the Mudi Decodable Companion	Short /u/ pgs 35-41 + Just Right Reader Set 9	Short Vowel /u/ Lexia FI pg 10	Letter Cube Blending	Short Vowels: U	

K-5 Benchmark Assessment Support



BENCHMARK (

LEARNING TARGET

SUCCESS CRITERIA

BENCHMARK O

LEARNING TARGET®

SUCCESS CRITERIA



ELA Lesson Plan Template Preparation for Intentional Instruction

What literacy benchmarks does this lesson address?

What content benchmark does this lesson address? (Science/Social Studies) Social Studies <u>SS.S.A.11:</u> -Use primary and secondary

- order to prepare for this week of lesson plans please do the following: . Pre-read the Savvas story and all articles for the week. Print a copy of the CommonLit lesson on Thurgood Marshall and the
- article on Ruby Bridges, one for each student. Decide on a way to display the text structure anchor chart. (print) slides, digital display, etc)

Print the Ruby Bridges assess Question prompt that can be used as the exit ticket/CFUI:

HLPIS Provide Scaffold Supports: using powerful visual verbal and written supports to HLP16 Use explicit instruction: providing explanations or models and guiding students

HLP18 Promote active student engagement: using various teacher-led, peer-assisted

udent-regulated, & technology-supported strategies. (peer collaborative activities) Ill you have students engage in active reading?

ring ample wait time, realia, and multisensory modalities such as visuals and sound. What accommodations will you provide to students? - Which students and what

Day 1- Vocab, Read poem, stanza deep dive with illustrations

Today, we will....explain how text structures and/or features contribute to ne overall meaning of texts. (Text features chart/Text Structures Chart)

know I have it when...can cite evidence from Delivering Justice about

5th Grade Language Arts

Literary Elements ELA.5.R.1.1

Analyze how setting, events, conflict, and characterization contribute to the plot in a literary text.

Clarifications to Note

- This information is found in your standards book) No Clarification in 4th or 5th grade
- 3rd Grade: When explaining character development, students will include character traits, feelings, motivations, and responses to situations.

I can statements

This statement was created from the standard). . I can analyze how setting, events, conflict, and characterization contribute to the plan in

Test Item Specifications to Note

(This is from the item specifications).

- . Items may ask the student to use explicit or implicit details from the text to analyze how settina. events, conflict, and/or characterization contributes to the plot in a literary text.
- Items may require the student to use explicit and implicit details from the text to describe character traits, feelings, motivations, and/or responses to

- ELA.K12.EE.1.1: Cite evidence to explain and justify reasonina
- ELA.K12.EE.3.1: Make inferences to support comprehension

Ouestion Stems

- The main character feels _____ (explicitly) stated) in the passage.
- How do the events affect the outcome?
- . How does the setting of ____ add to the
- · Part A: Based on the information in the passage, how does the reader know that the main character is_____?
- · Part B: Select details from the text to support

F.A.S.T. Question Types

Multiple Choice, Multi-select, ESBR, Selectable Text, External Copy Interaction, Table Match

What prerequisite skills and vocabulary will students need? This is information comes from the vertical alignment standards document)

- ELA.4.R.1.1: Explain how setting, events, conflict, and character development contribute to the plot in a
- ELA.3.R.1.1: Explain how one or more characters develop throughout the plot in a literary text.
- ELA 2.R.1.1: Identify plot structure and describe main story elements in a literary text.

Vocabulary:

- setting- the time place, and circumstances in which something occurs or develops, the time and place of the action of a literary dramatic, or cinematic work, the scenery used in a theatrical or film production. (Synonyms: background, environment)
- · Plot- the plan or main story (as of dramatic or literary work) (Synonyms: scheme, plan, framework, story structure)
- Events, conflict.

What would mastery look like for this benchmark? This information comes from the Level 3 ALD's)

- · Grade Level: Student explains how explicitly stated details about setting, events, conflict, and/or characterization contribute to the plot in a grade-level low-to mid-complexity literacy text.
- Mastery: Student analyzes how setting events conflict, and characterization contribute to the plot in a grade-level mid-to-high complexity literary text.



Clay County Literacy Instructional Supports & Resources

5th Grade



6-12 ELA Support



42 Schools

214 Teachers

20,101 Students



6-12 ELA Priorities





Intentionally Plan Benchmark-Aligned Tasks Leverage learning teams to collaborate around

benchmark resources and intentionally design benchmark-aligned tasks, Incorporate reading, writing, speaking and listening tasks into daily instruction.

Intentionally Use Data to Close Achievement Gaps Close student literacy gaps by routinely reflecting on formative and summative data to provide intentional

Intentionally Engage Students in Evidence-Based Literacy Practices

whole group and small group instruction.

Frequently use strategies such as metacognition, in literature.

explicit instruction and discussion to engage students

2024-2025



Every student deserves a great teacher, not by chance, but by design. Teaching Literacy in the Visible Learning Classroom

Professional learning for 6-12 ELA teachers will center around these three priorities.

Fisher, Frey & Hattie

6-10 ELA F.A.S.T. Data Comparison by Benchmarks



Reporting			Distr	ict Trer	nds for	22-23	PM 3	Distri	ict Trei	nds for	23-24	PM 3
Category	Benchmarks	Assessed	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
	Literary Elements	ELA.R.1.1	Above	At/Near	Below	At/Near	Above	Above	Above	At/Near	Above	Above
Reading Prose and	Theme	ELA.R.1.2	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above
Poetry 25%-35%	Perspective/ Point of View	ELA.R.1.3	Above	At/Near	Above	Above	Below	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above
	Poetry	ELA.R.1.4	Above	Above	Above	Above	At/Near	Above	At/Near	At/Near	Above	Above
	Structure	ELA.R.2.1	Above	Below	Below	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above
Reading Inform Text	Central Idea	ELA.R.2.2	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above
25%-35%	Purpose and Perspective	ELA.R.2.3	Above	Below	Below	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above
	Argument	ELA.R.2.4	Above	Above	Below	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above
	Int. Figurative Language	ELA.R.3.1	Above	At/Near	Below	At/Near	Above	Above	Below	Below	Above	Above
Reading Across	Comparative Reading	ELA.R.3.3	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	At/Near	Above	Above
Across Genres & Vocabulary 35%-50%	Understanding Rhetoric	ELA.R.3.4	Above	Above	Below	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above	Above
	Morphology	ELA.V.1.2	Below	Below	Below	At/Ne ar	Above	At/Near	At/Near	At/Near	At/Near	Above
	Context and Connotation	ELA.V.1.3	Above	Below	Above	Above	Above	Above	Below	Above	Above	Above

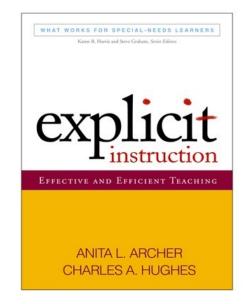
The F.A.S.T. assessment measures how well our students are performing on grade-level benchmarks.

- We have 13 assessed benchmarks.
- In 22-23, we had 20 benchmarks across 6-10 that were at/near or below the grade level standard.
- In 23-24, we reduced that number to 11.
- Our vocabulary benchmarks and figurative language benchmarks are closely related, and these benchmarks remain an instructional priority for the 24-25 school year.

6-12 ELA Explicit Vocabulary Instructional Routine



Students receiving explicit, engaging vocabulary instruction experience growth in vocabulary. **Explicit Vocabulary** INSTRUCTIONAL ROUTINE Step 1: Introduce the word. The first step in the routine involves telling the students the pronunciation of the word or guiding them in decoding the word. If the word is difficult to pronounce, model the pronunciation and have students repeat it a number of times. Step 2: Introduce the meaning of the word Introduce the meaning of the word by using one of the following options: . Option 1: Provide a student-friendly definition. . Option 2: Guide students in analyzing the meaningful parts of the word. . Option 3: Have students determine critical attributes embedded in a glossary . Option 4: Assist English-language learners in recognizing cognates and transferring meaning from their first language to their emerging second Step 3: Illustrate with examples. The third step is to illustrate the concept with a number of concrete, visual, or verbal examples, being careful to include all critical attributes in the examples Step 4: Check students' understanding. Check students' understanding of the concept by actively involving them in interacting with the word. Include one of these options: . Option 1: Have students distinguish between examples and nonexamples, and explain why the exemplar is either an example or a . Option 2: Ask students to generate their own examples. . Option 3: Ask students questions that require processing of the word's meaning beyond simply mimicking the definition. ADAPTED FROM EXPLICIT INSTRUCTION BY ANITA ARCHER



Explicit vocabulary training was offered to 6-12 ELA teachers in July.
Two more professional learning sessions will be offered this semester.

How are our students assessed?

8th

7th



14. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

Select two universal themes that are developed throughout the poem

- Boasting can make one look foolish.
- B Honesty builds valuable friendships.
- © Individuals can exceed expectations.
- © Communication can help resolve disagreements.
- © Initial impressions of others are usually trustworthy.

Part B

How does the author develop the themes in Part A?

- by describing how the environment changes for the Acorn and
 the Pehhle
- by allowing the Acorn and the Pebble to present valid arguments for their opinions
- © by contrasting the environment of the Acorn's birthplace with the Pebble's birthplace
- by comparing the Acorn's reaction to the Pebble and the Pebble's reaction to the Acorn's growth

The Hero character archetype is a soldier, winner, or rescuer who rises to a challenge.

Fill in the bubbles to show how Bunyan represents the Hero archetype in each passage.

	Passage 1	Passage 2	Both Passages
He explores unnamed logging territory.	(A)	8	©
He helps a logging team work toward a goal.	0	(E)	€
He is asked to solve a difficult logging problem.	0	Э	0

- Fill in the bubble to select the word from paragraph 12 which comes from a Latin word meaning "an object used to spur or cause a reaction."
 - 12 Measuring sleep in insects is tricky. Scientists have generally

F.A.S.T. Sample Items



How are our students assessed?



9th

- **5.** How does using an omniscient narrator develop irony in the passage?
 - by foreshadowing William's participation in the conversation
 - By revealing how William and Hester have changed over time
 - © by showing what other people think about William and Hester
 - by implying that William's memories of the circus are incomplete

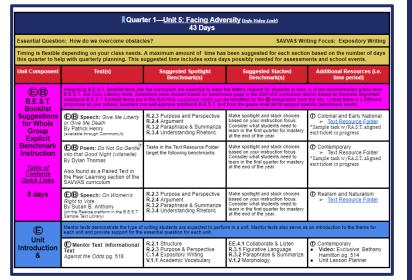


6th

- **12.** How does Passage 2 approach women's right to vote differently than Passage 1?
 - A It questions the reasons behind women's suffrage.
 - B It examines the many ways women's suffrage stalled.
 - © It explains that women's suffrage was difficult to achieve.
 - ① It suggests that women's suffrage was steadily making a difference.

F.A.S.T. Sample Items

6-12 ELA Curriculum Design



All ELA Curriculum
Guides are aligned to
support our state
benchmarks.



- All 6-12 ELA Curriculum guides contain the same components and structure for each unit.
- Some of the features included are:
 - Benchmarks to be explicitly taught each quarter.
 - B.E.S.T. booklist texts with benchmark-aligned tasks (collaboration between coaches and teachers this past summer)
 - A writing focus for each quarter.
 - Whole group texts for each quarter.
 - Reteach and practice resources for each benchmark.
 - Vocabulary words are taught in context.

6-10 ELA F.A.S.T. Proficiency



All grade-levels increased proficiency.

All grade-levels out-performed the state in proficiency.



GRADE	23-24 PROFICIENCY INCREASE	% HIGHER THAN STATE PROFICIENCY
6TH	1%	11%
7TH	4%	7%
8TH	8%	8%
9TH	9%	9%
10TH	8%	9%

Tier 2 Literacy Supports









K-5 RAISE School Focus



- What is a Reading Achievement Initiative for Scholastic Excellence (RAISE) School?
 - The FLDOE includes schools with students in grades 3-5, where 50% or more of students, in any grade level, score below a level 3 on the most recent statewide English Language Arts (ELA) assessment
 - K-2 is included if 50% or more of students, in any grade level, fall below the 40th percentile on the STAR Assessment



Kelsey Ivey, Elementary ELA Specialist (RAISE)

FUNdations Implementation at Our RAISE Schools

To support some of our RAISE Elementary schools, FUNdations is our **Structured Literacy** approach to foundational skills, including:

- Phonemic Awareness
- Sound Mastery
- Handwriting
- Phonics
- Vocabulary
- High Frequency "Trick" Words
- Fluency
- Comprehension
- Spelling





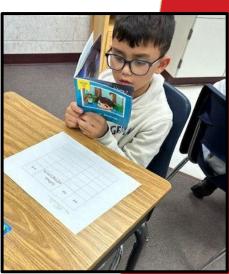
Structured Literacy Instruction





Prons Right



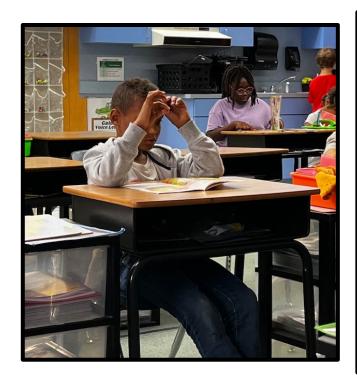


Putting it all together with decodables

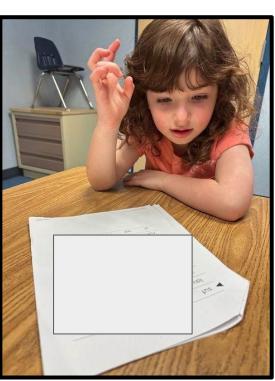
Multi-sensory instruction

The Wilson Tapping Technique

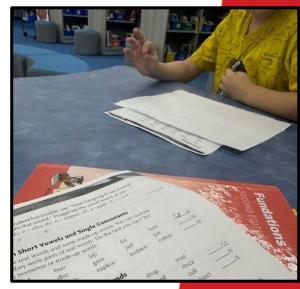




Tapping in 2nd grade during independent reading



Tapping in K during mid-year Acadience testing



Tapping in 2nd during a LETRS screening

F.A.S.T Assessment Data Snapshots



Highest Kindergarten STAR Scores At/Above Benchmark (40th percentile):

- 1. Keystone Heights Elementary (88%)
- 2. McRae Elementary and Orange Park Elementary (86%)
- 3. Doctors Inlet Elementary (84%)
- 4. Coppergate Elementary (82%)



F.A.S.T Assessment Data Snapshots



Charles E. Bennett Elementary

	2022-2023 At/Above Benchmark	2023-2024 At/Above Benchmark	Change +/-
Kindergarten	53%	74%	+21%
1st Grade	47%	58%	+11%
2nd Grade	43%	58%	+15%

F.A.S.T Assessment Data Snapshots



Grove Park Elementary

	2022-2023 At/Above Benchmark	2023-2024 At/Above Benchmark	Change +/-	
Kindergarten	49%	68%	+19%	
1st Grade	39%	68%	+29%	
2nd Grade	49%	55%	+6%	

6-12 Intensive Reading

Secondary Intensive Reading Implementation Guide

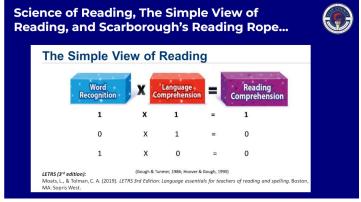
Students with Profile 1.2 or b	a require systematic, expilor, o ecome proficient readers rega	rdiess of age or grade level.			
Decoding A	Decoding B1	Decoding B2	Decoding C	Lexia PowerUp & Morphology Study	ChalkTalk 11th & 12th grades
Profiles 2 & 3 12 or less students	Profile 2 & 3 18 or less students	Profiles 2 & 3 18 or less students	Profile 1 18 or less students	Students who Do Not Place in Corrective Reading Decoding (18 or fewer students)	Students who do not yet have a concordance score for BEST FAST ELA need to meet that graduation requirement.
Descrina & is appropriate for students in grades 3 through high school who are extremely deficient in decoding skills. These students may recognize some words but do not have adequate strategies decoding words like frost and track. -Complete the 65 Decoding A lessons and begin the 65 Bil lessons.	Pecoding BI is appropriate for most problem readers in grades 3 through 12. They guess at words, Itey have trouble reading words such as what, that, a, and then when the words appear in a sentence context. They often read synonyms or printed words and are general in a sentence context. They often read synonyms or printed words and are general hawlor (reading a word correctly one time and missing it the next time). -Complete the 65 Decoding BI lessons and begin the 65 BZ lessons. Becoding BZ is appropriate for students in glasses 4 through IZ who have some decoding problems, do not read at an adequate rate, tend to confuse words with similar spellings, and tend to make word-quessing mistakes. -Complete the 65 Decoding BZ lessons and begin the IZS C lessons.		Describe 5: appropriate for students who have appropriate for students who have mastered many basic reading skills but who have trouble with multisyllable words and typical testbook material. -Complete the IZSD Decoding C lessons and then begin Lexis PowerUp and Morphology Study.	seelins though Matchaganal improves spelling and vecabulary. Lexing Powerlay Lexing Howerlay is designed to accelerate interrupt and interrupt and interrupt and interrupt and program addresses non-proficient readers in grades 6 and above. The program addresses college and career readiness standards for grades 6-8 while teaching the specific k-5 standards that are critical to building a foundation for grade-level proficiency.	chalkTalk kegins with a placement test ted to the SAI, ACI, and PSAI; giving the program and our teachers the starting level. ChalkTalk then generates detailed lesson plans for the teacher mapped to the teacher mapped to the school schedule. These through a 4-step gradual release model called the ChalkTalk Method: I do, we do, you do, and intervention. There is whole group instruction, small group instruction, personalized practice, intervention, personalized practice, intervention, preview, and an exit test.
Word-Attack Basics	Decoding Strategies	Detecting Strategies	Skill Applications	Marphographs Marphographs Marphographs	CHALKTALK
After a student completes Corrective Reading Decoding A, their estimated reading level would be 2.0, and their estimated fluency would be 60 words per minute.	After a student completes Corrective Reading Decoding B1, their estimated reading level would be 3.0, and their estimated fluency would be 90 words perminute.	After a student completes Corrective Reading Decoding B2, their estimated reading level would be 4.0, and their estimated fluency would be 130 words per minute.	After a student completes Corrective Reading Decoding C, their estimated reading level would be 5-7.0, and their estimated fluency would be 180 words per minute.	After a student completes Lexia PowerUp and ceevies standards-based lessons, their estimated reading level would be 8.0+, and their estimated fluency would be 160+ words per minute.	After a student completes the exit test, on impact study summarizes their proficiency gains and growth against their activity on Chairfaik. The summarize placement and exit test measure results report improvement in test scores and grade-level benchmarks.

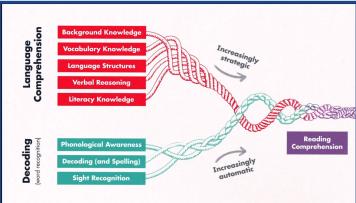


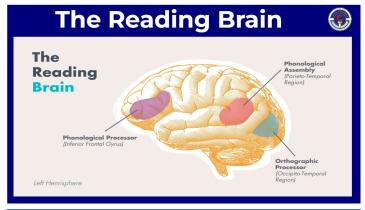


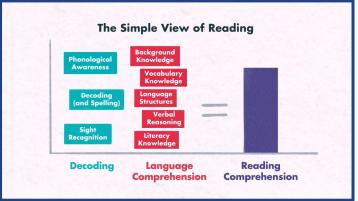
6-12 Intensive Reading

<u>Professional Learning for our Secondary IR Teachers is</u> <u>steeped in the Science of Reading: How We Learn to Read</u>





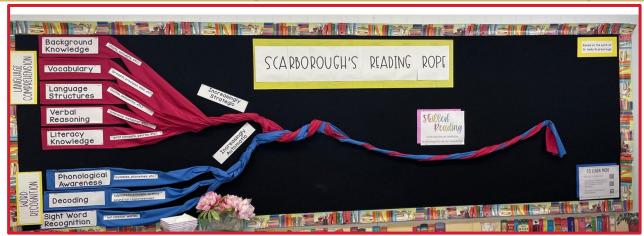


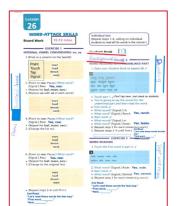




6-12 Intensive Reading

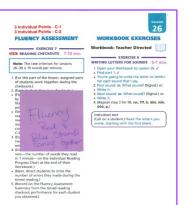
CCSD Intensive Reading Plan matches Scarborough's Rope













6-12 Intensive Reading - Going for the Purple!



Closing Gaps for Students - Moving towards proficient literacy!

Celebrations in Literacy





2023-2024 | Academic State Rankings

SOCIAL STUDIES Achievements

2_{ND} IN SOCIAL STUDIES

IN SEVENTH GRADE CIVICS **4**TH IN U.S. HISTORY

SCIENCE Achievements

5TH GRADE SCIENCE

6тн IN BIOLOGY

OVERALL IN

MATH Achievements

IN GEOMETRY

IN ALGEBRA

IN GRADES 3-8 OVERALL

10TH

OVERALL IN MATH

ELA Achievements

8тн

IN GRADES 3-8 OVERALL

*According to the 2023-24 State Assessments

Clay's ELA is....

8th in grades 3-10

6th in grades 6-8

5th in grades 9-10

